Five Stars

Second Term

3

In English

Exam night Revision 2025

For Preparatory Year 3

مراجعة ليلة الامتحان

للصف الثالث الإعدادي

الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2025

1

سؤال المحادثة

- عبارة عن محادثة بين شخصين و هناك خمس فراغات .
- من الممكن أن تكون الإجابة بكلمة واحدة أو سؤال كامل أو جملة كاملة.
- يجب ان نقرأ مقدمة المحادثة التي تكون مكتوبة قبلها و عادة يكون تحتها خطاً .
- يجب ان نقرأ المحادثة كاملة حتى نتعرف على موضوع المحادثة .
- لابد أن نعرف الأشخاص الذين يتحدثوا ووظيفتهم اذا كانت واردة فى المحادثة نفسها .
- المحادثة تدور بين شخصين فيجب علينا ان نضع أنفسنا مكان الأشخاص المتحدثين أى أننا نستخدم الضمير I , you فى السؤال والإجابة فمثلا إذا كان أحد الشخصيات قد وجه سؤال بـ You فنرد عليه بإستخدام الضمير I على إعتبار أننى المتحدث .
- أحيانا تكون الاجابة مكتوبة تحت الفراغ المطلوب الكتابة فيه و اخره علامة تعجب (!) (المتحدث قام بتكرار الجملة للتعجب) .
- تذكر طريقة تكوين السؤال جيداً و هى:

❶ أداة استفهام + ❷ فعل مساعد + ❸ فاعل + ❹ فعل + ❺ تكملة + ❻ علامة استفهام

- يجب حفظ أدوات الاستفهام جيداً ، مثل What ما/ ماذا و تسأل عن شئ / Who من تسأل عن عاقل و هكذا لأن هناك من يخطأ في استخدام أدوات الاستفهام فيستخدم Where بدلا من When و العكس :

Question word	meaning المعنى	Question word	meaning المعنى
Who	من	How	كيف
Why	لماذا	How long	طول المدة / طول شئ
What	ما/ ماذا	How often	كم عدد المرات
Where	أين	How much	كم الثمن / كم الكمية
When	متى	How old	كم العمر
Whose	لمن	How many	كم العدد
Which	أي	How tall	كم طول
What kind	ما نوع	How high	كم ارتفاع
What time	ما الوقت	How far	ما بعد المسافة
What colour	ما لون	How heavy	ما وزن

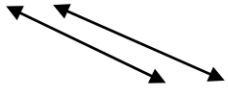
- يجب استخدام الفعل المساعد المناسب و الزمن الصحيح (ماض/ مضارع/ مستقبل) و نعرفه من الإجابة.

٢- الأفعال المساعدة و الناقصة:

am - is - are / was - were / do - does - did / has - have - had
can - could / may - might will - would / shall - should / must ...

- إذا وجد الفعل المساعد أو الناقص في الجملة (الإجابة) نستخدمه كفعل مساعد في السؤال.
- إذا لم يكن هناك فعل مساعد أو ناقص صريح في الجملة نستخدم do / does / did حسب الزمن.

1. Samy : I live *in Mansoura*.



للسؤال عن المكان نستخدم Where و الفعل المساعد do
لأنه لا يوجد فعل مساعد في الاجابة ثم الفاعل و الفعل و ؟

Amir : Where do you live?

2. Hana : My car is *blue*.

للسؤال عن اللون نستخدم What colour و الفعل المساعد is
لأنه موجود في الاجابة ثم الفاعل و ؟

Eman : What colour is your car?

بعض أدوات الاستفهام يأتي بعدها اسم ثم الفعل المساعد مثل ....

Which/ Whose/ How many / How much + اسم + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل + ... ?

A. Teacher : Whose bag is this?
Heba : This is *my bag*.
B. Tamer : How many friends have you got?
Hany : I have got a lot of friends.

Test yourself

1. Eman : ..... ?
Nada : I bought this dress yesterday.
2. Ali : ..... ?
Maher : My grandfather is 70 years old.
3. Sara : ..... ?
Marwa : Mohamed goes to the club once a week.
4. Hana : ..... ?
Rasha : We are going to visit Wadi al-Weshwashy next summer.
5. Mayar : ..... ?
Merna : This receiver costs 300 pounds.

☚ إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد أو ناقص مثل ... Do / Does / Are / Is / Can بمعنى "هل" فإن الإجابة بـ Yes, ... / No, ... و بعدها الفاعل و الفعل المساعد و العكس في تكوين السؤال.

1. Teacher : ..... ?

Nancy : Yes, Malak was born in Tanta.
2. Nada : ..... ?
Yara : No, I didn't buy that bracelet yesterday.
3. Mariam : ..... ?
Eman : Yes, my sister works as a newsreader.

1 Complete the following dialogue: *Nabil is talking to a tourist from Italy.*

Nabil : Where are you from?
Tourist : ❶ ..... .
Nabil : ❷ ..... ?
Tourist : I came here with my family.
Nabil : ❸ ..... ?
Tourist : I'd like to visit the Egyptian Museum and the Pyramids.
Nabil : How long will you stay here?
Tourist : ❹ ..... .
Nabil : Have a nice holiday.
Tourist : ❺ ..... .

2 Complete the following dialogue:

Hagar is talking to Sara who is going to the school library.

Hagar : Hello Sara, where are you going?
Sara : Hello Hagar, ❶ ..... .
Hagar : ❷ ..... ?
Sara : I am doing a research.
Hagar : ❸ ..... ?
Sara : It is about climate change.
Hagar : Do you want me to help you?
Sara : ❹ ..... .
Hagar : I have a book about energy; I will give it to you tomorrow.
Sara : ❺ ..... .

3 Complete the following dialogue:

Mona is talking to her friend Amal who seems worried. الفيوم ٢٠٢٢

Mona : Hello Amal! What's wrong with you?
Amal : Hello Mona ❶ ..... .
Mona : ❷ ..... ?
Amal : Because I have an interview for a job tomorrow.
Mona : ❸ ..... ?
Amal : It's a job in the media.
Mona : Really! Which job would you like to do in the media?
Amal : ❹ ..... .
Mona : Great! You have a good voice and you like reading. I hope you will get the job.
Amal : ❺ ..... .

④ Complete the following dialogue:

"Malak and Noha are talking about a trip to Wadi al-Hitan." الغربية ٢٠٢٢

Noha : Have you heard of Wadi al-Hitan?
Malak : ❶ ..... . Many ancient fossils are found there.
Noha : ❷ ..... ?
Malak : It is in the Fayoum Depression, southwest of Cairo.
Noha : Do you think it is a good place to visit?
Malak : ❸ ..... .
Noha : There'll be a school trip there next mid-year holiday. We could go together.
Malak : How much does it cost?
Noha : ❹ ..... .
Malak : That is not expensive. ❺ ..... ?
Noha : No, I haven't told my parents about it yet. I am sure they will agree.
Malak : If our parents agree, I think we can join this school trip.

⑧ Complete the following dialogue:

Magda is at the supermarket. She wants to buy a shopping bag.

Assistant : Hello, how can I help you?
Magda : ❶ ..... .
Assistant : What type? Normal or Reusable one.
Magda : ❷ ..... , please.
Assistant : Good choice. This is good for the environment.
Magda : ❸ ..... ?
Assistant : It's only fifty pounds.
Magda : That's great, ❹ ..... ?
Assistant : Yes, it is well made.
Magda : Ok. ❺ ..... . Thank you.

⑥ Complete the following dialogue:

Ahmed is buying a ticket to Qena.

Ahmed: Hello!
Clerk : Hello! What can I do for you?
Ahmed: ❶ ..... .
Clerk : To Qena? ❷ ..... ?
Ahmed: Return ticket. I will come back next week. ❸ ..... ?
Clerk : That's L.E 300. Hurry up the train will leave in 5 minutes.
Ahmed: Which platform does the train leave from?
Clerk : ❹ ..... .
Ahmed: ❺ ..... .
Clerk : You are welcome

② Read and complete the text with words from the following list: (4 m / 1 m each)

السؤال الثاني فى الامتحان عبارة عن قطعة غير موجودة في كتاب الطالب مكونة من ٥٠ – ٦٠ كلمة و بها أربع فراغات ثلاثة منها على المفردات و واحدة على القواعد و هناك قائمة بـ ٦ كلمات ٤ منها مفردات و ٢ قواعد يختار منها الطالب لكي يملأ الفراغات.

بعض النصائح:

2

اقرأ الكلمات التي في القائمة و قم بترجمتها .
اقرأ القطعة قراءة سريعة دون التوقف عند المفردات الصعبة.
اقرأ القطعة للمرة الثانية و قم بترجمتها و اختر الاجابة المناسبة من القائمة.
لاحظ أن الكلمات الموجودة ستكون من الكلمات السابق حفظها في المنهج و كذلك القواعد.

② Read and complete the text with words from the following list: (4 m / 1 m each)

1

will - renewable - fuels - won't - recycle - cut

We should do our best to keep the environment clean. We mustn't ❶ ..... down trees because they absorb carbon dioxide. Also, we mustn't burn fossil ❷ ..... to avoid climate change. That's why we should use ❸ ..... energy such as solar energy and wind power. So, we ❹ ..... be able to live in a safe environment.

2

weaving - tradition - traditional - paper - threads - loom

There are a lot of ❶ ..... arts in Egypt. I learned about the traditional art of ❷ ..... at school today. A weaver uses a machine called a ❸ ..... . This crosses ❹ ..... under and over each other to make fabric. Weavers can make very beautiful things.

3

Modern - Ancient - flooded - looking - look - planets

The stars and the ❶ ..... have always been important to us. In ancient times, people knew what time of year it was by ❷ ..... at where the stars were in the sky. The ❸ ..... Egyptians discovered that a star called Sirius appeared in the sky just before the Nile ❹ ..... .

4

can't - couldn't - accident - hit - injured - damaged

There was a bad ❶ ..... on the road to our school yesterday. A car ❷ ..... a big tree, and the driver was injured. We were stuck and ❸ ..... move. The police arrived quickly and took the ❹ ..... car to the side of the road. Unfortunately, we went to school late!

5 photos - can - storms - are - signal - land

Satellites allow us to study the weather all around the world. They send ❶ ..... of the earth from space. When these are put together, they show how clouds and ❷ ..... are moving. Lots of people have satellite TV so that they ❸ ..... watch their favourite shows and sports matches. The ❹ ..... goes to a receiver on the house.

6 skill - diet - fur - habitat - swim - swimming

Polar bears are excellent swimmers, but their favourite ❶ ..... is on top of the ice that covers Arctic seas much of the year. They have thick layers of fat and ❷ ..... to keep them warm while ❸ ..... . The majority of polar bears' ❹ ..... consists of seals which they catch in the water.

7 buying - reuse - tap - phone - by - plants

We need to save water, so please, turn off the ❶ ..... when you brush your teeth. And when you water your ❷ ..... , don't use a lot of water. Please, stop ❸ ..... water in plastic bottles. Buy a glass water bottle that you can ❹ ..... it. This saves plastic waste and keep the environment clean.

8 amazing – locates – is located – springs – swimming – sports

There are different places that could be on the list of Egypt's natural wonders. One of these is Wadi al-Weshwashy which ❶ ..... on the way to South Sinai. There, you can find ❷ ..... that form small lakes. It's a wonderful place for ❸ ..... . Really, it's an ❹ ..... place to visit.

9 travelled - satellite - moon - astronauts - travels - space

The international space station is the biggest object ever flown in❶ ..... . It's a large ❷ ..... going around the Earth where ❸ ..... can live and work to study. It ❹ ..... around the Earth at an average speed of 27,000Km/h completing 16 orbits per day. قنا ٢٠٢٢

10 however - because - rainforests - exchange - absorbs - change

Seagrass helps keep the sea healthy and it can help stop climate ❶ ..... . This is ❷ ..... seagrass absorbs 10% of the ocean's carbon dioxide every year. Seagrass ❸ ..... carbon dioxide 35 times faster than ❹ ..... . That is why seagrass can help stop climate change.

بعض النصائح قبل حل سؤال القطعة :

3

اقرأ القطعة قراءة سريعة دون التوقف عند المفردات الصعبة.
اقرأ الاسئلة الواردة على القطعة لتحديد المعلومات التى ستبحث عنها فيما بعد.
اقرأ القطعة للمرة الثانية باحثا عن إجابات الأسئلة و عن الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة.
قد تكون اجابة السؤال الأول فى الفقرة الأخيرة وليس شرطا أن تكون فى الفقرة الأولى ... أى أن الاسئلة لا تأتى بترتيب القطعة أحيانا.
حاول الا تزيد فى اجابتك ... أى تكون الاجابة على قدر السؤال.
تمهل فى فهم السؤال وتأكد أن فهم السؤال بشكل جيد يسهل عليك استخراج الاجابة.
لا تنزعج من الكلمات الصعبة الواردة فى القطعة ، حاول فهم المعنى العام مع استخدام القدرة على التخمين.
اجتهد فى تحسين الخط.

أهم الأسئلة التى ترد فى سؤال القطعة :

• (Give / Put) a suitable title for the passage.	ضع عنوان مناسب للقطعة
• What is the main idea of the passage?	ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة؟
• What does the pronoun ..... refer to?	ما الذى يشير اليه الضمير ..؟
• What does the underlined word mean?	ماذا تعنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط ؟
• What do you think (is your opinion) of ....?	ما رأيك فى.....؟
• Do you agree \ think that .....?	هل توافق / تعتقد أن ... ؟
• What is the opposite/ antonym of ... ?	ما هو عكس / مقابل ... ؟
• Infer from the passage that ...	استنتج / استخرج من القطعة أن ...
• Summarize the first paragraph in one sentence.	لخص البرجراف الاول في جملة واحدة.

Examples

1 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Have you had your breakfast? Travelled to work in a bus or car? Sat on a chair? Made a shopping list? Got a parking ticket? Blown your nose into a tissue? Forest products are a vital part of our daily lives in more ways than we can imagine.

We depend on forests for our survival, from the air we breathe to the wood we use. Besides, they provide habitats to more than half of the world's land-based species of animals and livelihoods, water, food and fuel security for humans.

After oceans, forests are the world's largest storehouses of carbon. They provide ecosystem services that are critical to human welfare رفاهية. Some are easy to figure out- fruits, paper and wood from trees, and so on. Others are less obvious, such as by-products that go into everyday items like medicines. When we take away the forest, it is not just the trees that go. The entire ecosystem begins to fall apart, with dire consequences عواقب وخيمة for all of us.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The passage shows the ..... of the forests.

ⓐ parts ⓑ importance ⓒ consequences ⓓ uselessness

2. Forest products are a ..... part of our life.

ⓐ vital ⓑ bad ⓒ evil ⓓ unnecessary

B. Answer the following questions:

3. Summarize the first paragraph in one sentence.
4. In what way do we depend on the forest?
5. What will happen if we cut all the trees in the forest?
6. Why are the forests important for both animals and humans?

1 Read the following, then answer the questions:

What do people need to light their homes and drive cars? Energy! It gives power to many things we need and use. Most of the energy comes from coal, oil, and gas. They are called fossil fuels. Those fuels come from fossils under the ground. Fossils are the remains of plants and animals that lived long ago. Burning fossil fuel pollutes the air. The air becomes dirty. That can be harmful to people, animals, and plants.

Now more people are using clean energy. The sun gives Earth heat and light. Some homes have solar panels on the roof. The panels collect sunlight and turn it into electricity. That kind of energy lets people do many things. For example, we use electricity to light our homes and watch television. Solar power can also be used to warm up the water in our homes. People can turn wind energy into electricity. Wind turbines are machines that spin when the wind blows. They make electricity. So what can we do to prevent or reduce light pollution? In our homes and work places, we should turn off lights that we do not need and make sure that our lights are only as powerful as they need to be.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The main idea of the passage is about the ..... .

ⓐ energy ⓑ blow ⓒ wind ⓓ electricity

2. Coal, oil, and gas are kinds of ..... .

ⓐ Wastes ⓑ clean energy ⓒ fossil fuels ⓓ dirt

3. The device that is used to collect sunlight and turn it into electricity is called ... .

ⓐ Solar panels ⓑ Solar power ⓒ turbines ⓓ light bulbs

B. Answer the following questions:

3. What is solar power used for?
4. Summarize the first paragraph in two sentences.
5. Why are fossil fuels harmful?
6. Do you think we can use Solar Power in Egypt? Why?

4

الاختيار من متعدد : يعتمد هذا السؤال على المفردات التي تم حفظها في الوحدات.
و هو عبارة عن ٦ أسئلة اختيار من متعدد يكن منها سؤالين على التعريفات Definitions و سؤالين على تخمين المعنى من السياق Guessing meaning from the text و سؤال على المترادفات Synonyms و سؤال على اللاحقات Suffixes و Prefixes و Antonyms

❶ Choose the correct word from a, b, c or d:

1. Rewrite your composition again. The prefix *re* means to do it ..... .
ⓐ next ⓑ again ⓒ first ⓓ last
2. We should protect our planet. *Protect* is similar in meaning to ..... .
ⓐ increase ⓑ damage ⓒ collect from ⓓ keep safe
3. The person who studies space is a space ..... .
ⓐ dentist ⓑ scientist ⓒ artist ⓓ pharmacist
4. A ..... is an instrument used to make distant objects appear nearer.
ⓐ thermometer ⓑ telescope ⓒ mirror ⓓ microscope
5. In the past, we used *traditional* ways of farming. The antonym of *traditional* is ..... .
ⓐ old ⓑ expensive ⓒ modern ⓓ far
6. The fossils were preserved well for further study. This means they were ..... .
ⓐ discovered ⓑ kept ⓒ chosen ⓓ sold
7. To give the antonym of the word "*active*", we add the prefix ..... .
ⓐ un- ⓑ dis- ⓒ ir- ⓓ in-
8. The word "*cause*" gives the same meaning as ..... .
ⓐ effect ⓑ reason ⓒ result ⓓ event
9. The word "*reserve*" is the opposite of ..... .
ⓐ endanger ⓑ conserve ⓒ keep ⓓ save
10. The word "*polar*" is the synonym of ..... .
ⓐ hot ⓑ tropical ⓒ freezing ⓓ warm
11. We can get the adjective of the noun "*west*" by adding the suffix ..... .
ⓐ -ern ⓑ -ed ⓒ -ing ⓓ -er
12. There's a lot of snow on the *peak* of the mountain. The word "*peak*" means ..... .
ⓐ base ⓑ bottom ⓒ top ⓓ land
13. A/ An ..... is a large animal with long red hair and long arms, which lives in the trees of Indonesia.
ⓐ caracal ⓑ polar bear ⓒ fox ⓓ orangutan
14. The body of some animals is covered by thick ..... to protect them from cold.
ⓐ fur ⓑ fire ⓒ fossils ⓓ forests
15. I can't read your writing, Azza. Please can you ..... it, so it is clearer.
ⓐ rewrite ⓑ rematch ⓒ replay ⓓ reuse
16. The suffix ..... turns the word "*connect*" to an adjective.
ⓐ - ed ⓑ - al ⓒ - able ⓓ - ful

17. ..... is cloth or material which can be used to make clothes, bags, etc.
ⓐ A loom ⓑ Fabric ⓒ Energy ⓓ Farming

18. ..... is a liquid used in pens or printers for writing, drawing, etc.
ⓐ Ink ⓑ Thread ⓒ Weaving ⓓ Plastic

19. My friend has died because of a *serious* disease. The word "*serious*" means ..... .
ⓐ dangerous ⓑ safe ⓒ strong ⓓ afraid

20. All cities should have ..... so it is safer to go by bike.
ⓐ internship ⓑ Grassland ⓒ 3D printer ⓓ cycle lanes

21. The words ..... and *increase* are antonyms.
ⓐ reduce ⓑ heavy ⓒ false ⓓ complex

22. The word "*merit*" is similar in meaning to ..... .
ⓐ disadvantage ⓑ demerit ⓒ cons ⓓ advantage

23. Choose the correct pair of synonyms.
ⓐ enormous / tiny ⓑ easy / hard ⓒ improve / develop ⓓ right / false

24. The suffix ..... turns the word "*sustain*" to an adjective.
ⓐ - ed ⓑ - y ⓒ - able ⓓ - ful

25. The suffix ..... turns the word "*apparent*" to an adverb.
ⓐ - al ⓑ - ly ⓒ - able ⓓ - ful

26. A /An ..... is a person, thing or place that gives information.
ⓐ web ⓑ source ⓒ condition ⓓ satellite

27. The word "*continue*" is the antonym of ..... .
ⓐ give up ⓑ set up ⓒ stand up ⓓ wake up

28. What's the antonym of the word "*send*"?
ⓐ deliver ⓑ give ⓒ receive ⓓ discover

29. The word "*false*" is similar in meaning to ..... .
ⓐ forget ⓑ correct ⓒ true ⓓ wrong

30. What's the synonym of the word "*possible*"?
ⓐ impossible ⓑ probable ⓒ easy ⓓ bad

31. ..... means seeds from a plant that you can eat.
ⓐ Grain ⓑ Brain ⓒ Plain ⓓ Soil

32. We wear ..... on our teeth.
ⓐ braces ⓑ helmets ⓒ jets ⓓ gloves

33. A/An ..... is a person who does very hard or dull work.
a. toiler b. visitor c. user d. trader

34. The word "*cross*" gives the same meaning as ..... .
ⓐ angry ⓑ untrue ⓒ healthy ⓓ true

35. Many young people take a/an ..... in a business to learn about the job.
ⓐ sensor ⓑ internship ⓒ mark ⓓ diagram

36. The word "*trust*" is the antonym of ..... .
ⓐ doubt ⓑ death ⓒ success ⓓ confidence

37. ..... means as said by someone or as shown by something.
ⓐ Plug out ⓑ According to ⓒ Similar to ⓓ Set up

38. To give the antonym of the word "*normal*", we add the prefix ..... .
ⓐ un- ⓑ dis- ⓒ ir- ⓓ ab-

39. ..... is a view showing an area of land.
ⓐ Landslide ⓑ Landfall ⓒ Land Site ⓓ Landscape

40. The synonym of the verb " *avoid* " is ..... .
ⓐ try ⓑ keep away from ⓒ take away ⓓ slow down

41. Khaled would like to set up his own business. The verb "*set up*" means ..... .
ⓐ finish ⓑ start ⓒ play ⓓ use

42. ..... are the remains of animals or plants that lived in the past.
ⓐ Depressions ⓑ Telescopes ⓒ Fossils ⓓ Forests

43. The word" *bright* " and the word ..... have the same meaning.
ⓐ dull ⓑ shiny ⓒ easy ⓓ dark

44. To ..... means to say you will do something.
ⓐ produce ⓑ promise ⓒ save ⓓ reduce

45. ..... are rules we must follow.
ⓐ Laws ⓑ Robots ⓒ Roles ⓓ Reports

46. To ..... is to send information or news or programmers by TV.
ⓐ broadcast ⓑ overseas ⓒ produce ⓓ direct

47. "....." is another word for a man.
a. Follower b. Fellow c. Enemy d. Labourer

48. How do you get to the supermarket? "**Get to**" here means "..... ."
a. come from b. arrive at c. arrive d. leave

49. "**Natural**" is opposite in meaning to the word ".....".
a. normal b. expensive c. common d. artificial

50. The ancient building was protected; it wasn't ..... .
a. disappeared b. kept c. destroyed d. built

51. The people in that destroyed village aren't safe; they are ..... .
a. in peace b. in danger c. in fact d. in short

52. Unfortunately, we didn't win the match; we ..... it.
a. lost b. disappeared c. avoided d. earned

53. We excluded him from the list as he was sick. "...." is the antonym for "**exclude**".
a. Improve b. Separate c. Include d. Contain

54. Greenhouse gases are gases in the earth's ..... that trap heat.
a. ground b. land c. atmosphere d. soil

55. Be careful; slow down, please. "**Slow down**" is an antonym for "..... ."
a. make up b. find out c. speed up d. come out

56. To get the opposite of "**honest**", we add the prefix "..... . "
a. un- b. in- c. dis- d. im-

57. At the museum, you can see how the Ancient Egyptians lived using ..... .
a. sensors b. virtual reality c. looms d. robotic

The Present simple passive

المبني للمجهول

زمن المضارع البسيط: يستخدم عندما نتحدث عن شئ حقيقة أو عادة في المضارع و مع كلمات مثل ... every day

اذا بدأت الجملة بالفاعل : ١. نضع الفعل مصدر مع الفاعل الجمع أو I / we/ They و النفي بـ don't + inf.

أو ٢. نضيف له حرف s مع الفاعل المفرد أو He / She / It و النفي بـ doesn't + inf.

- Farmers grow fruit and vegetables. They don't make clothes.
- Ahmed visits Cairo every year. He doesn't visit Aswan.

• نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون فاعل الجملة مجهول لنا أو عندما يكون الحدث أهم من الشخص الذي قام به.

التصريف الثالث للفعل P.P. + am/is/are (not) + مفعول

• نستطيع استخدام (فاعل + by) في نهاية الجملة لنقول من قام بالفعل.

• اذا كان الفاعل ضمير مثل ... He / She / We نضع ضمير مفعول مثل him / her / us بعد by

- Egypt is visited *by* more than 14 million tourists.

The Past simple passive

زمن الماضي البسيط: يستخدم عندما نتحدث عن شئ حدث و انتهي في وقت معلوم في الماضي مثل ... yesterday

١. اذا بدأت الجملة بالفاعل فاننا نستخدم التصريف الثاني للفعل مضافا له ed اذا كان فعل منتظم. أو حسب تصريف الفعل اذا كان غير منتظم مثل ... went ، go و نستخدم didn't + inf. للنفي.

- Ali painted a picture yesterday. He didn't watch TV.

• تكوين المبني للمجهول في زمن الماضي البسيط.

التصريف الثالث للفعل P.P. + was/were (not) + مفعول

ـ نبدأ بمفعول الجملة و نضعه مكان الفاعل ، ثم نضع was/ were حسب الفاعل ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل.

- *Our school* was built in 1990.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. Many people ..... (visits) the national park every year.
2. The island ..... (surround) by deep, blue sea.
3. Fewer magazines are ..... (sell) today by newsagent because of the internet.
4. Ice ..... (cover) the land in polar habitat.
5. Many new cars ..... (make) by robots in factories.
6. Our beaches ..... (visiting) by thousands of tourists each year.
7. Wadi Al-Hitan ..... (visit) by about 1000 people last year.
8. A list of the new Seven Wonders ..... (make) in 2007.
9. The Taj Mahal ..... (build) by Shah Jahan.
10. We don't know how the stones for the Pyramids ..... (carry) to Giza.

1st Conditional

القاعدة الشرطية الأولى

• نستخدم الحالة الشرطية الأولى لقاعدة if للحديث عن أشياء سوف تتحقق أو محتمل أن تتحقق في المستقبل.

• التكوين:

if/when + present simple , will + inf.
will + inf. + if/when + present simple

☞ If you study hard, you will pass your exam.

☞ Ali will visit the Egyptian Museum If he travels to Cairo.

Verb + to or -ing

verb + to + inf.

• نستخدم to و بعدها مصدر الفعل مع بعض الأفعال منها:

(need, plan, choose, decide, want, help, hope, learn, offer, promise)

☞ We need to use cleaner renewable energy.

verb + v./ing.

• نستخدم الفعل مضاف له ing بعد بعض الأفعال منها:

(keep, avoid, enjoy, finish, go, mind, miss, suggest)

☞ We must avoid polluting the environment.

ملاحظات إضافية:

• نستخدم الفعل مضاف له ing بعد بعض الأفعال بالرغم من أنها تنتهي بـ to منها:

look forward to يتطلع إلى, in addition to بالاضافة إلى

☞ I am looking forward to travelling to Hurghada next summer.

• بعض الأفعال من الممكن أن يأتي بعدها to + inf. أو v.+ing مثل ... like / love / start و لا يتغير المعنى.

☞ I like reading books. = I like to read books.

Expressions for Reasons and Contrast تعبيرات السبب و التضاد

Contrast التضاد	Reason السبب
تربط بين جملتين بينهما تضاد أو تناقض.	تربط بين جملتين أحدهما سبب و الاخرى نتيجة.
However, و مع ذلك	لأن because ... + سبب + نتيجة
Nevertheless, و مع ذلك	هذا بسبب ... This is because ... + سبب + جملة .
	لهذا السبب/ لذلك ... That is why ... + نتيجة + سبب

11. If the train is late, I ..... (phone) you.
12. If it ..... (be) not too hot tomorrow, we will go to the beach.
13. Ahmed ..... (not come) to school tomorrow if he feels ill.
14. What ..... (you do) if you don't catch the train?
15. How will Tarek feel if he ..... (go) to bed very late tonight?

16. What will you do if you ..... (not pass) your exams this year?
17. You should avoid ..... (sit) on that wall because it is dangerous.
18. If we keep ..... (burn) fossil fuels, climate change will get worse.
19. Tarek enjoys ..... (listen) to music in the evenings.
20. We need ..... (use) more renewable energy.
21. Ahmed has chosen ..... (study) maths at university.
22. We plan ..... (spend) the weekend in our village.
23. I decided ..... (buy) a water bottle that I can reuse from the shops.
24. Deserts can be very dangerous habitats. ..... (That is why) hundreds of tourists like to visit them every year.
25. Jewellery made from glass is very popular. That is ..... (nevertheless) it looks good and is not expensive.

Used to اعتاد على

• نستخدم used to + inf. عندما نتحدث عن عادات في الماضي لم تعد تحدث الآن.

مصدرالفعل + used to + فاعل
مصدرالفعل + didn't use to + فاعل
Did + فاعل + use to + فعل مصدر ?
? فعل مصدر + inf. + use to + فاعل + did + أداة استفهام

- We used to get all our shopping in plastic bags.
- We didn't use to use energy-saving light bulbs, but we do now.

2nd Conditional القاعدة الشرطية الثانية

• نستخدم الحالة الشرطية الثانية لـ if للحديث عن أشياء ممكن حدوثها و لكنها لن تحدث أو عند التخيل أو النصح.

• التكوين:

if + past simple , would + inf.
فاعل + would + inf. + if + past simple

☞ If there were more mangrove trees, there would be fewer floods.

• من الممكن استخدام could بدلا من would للحديث عن أشياء من المحتمل حدوثها و معناها.

☞ The problems caused by rising sea levels could get worse if they didn't plant new mangrove forests.

• في الحالة الثانية نستخدم were مع كل الضمائر للتعبير عن الاستحالة . و يمكننا استخدام was لكن مع المفرد.

26. If I ..... (be) in trouble, would you help me?
27. I ..... (not use) have an electric toothbrush, but now I've got one.
28. Mum used to get plastic bags at the supermarket, but now she ..... (get) paper ones.
29. Dad didn't use to turn off his computer at night, but he ..... (do) now.

30. In some countries, it didn't use to ..... (rained) in the summer as much as it does now.
31. If you started to learn a new language, which one ..... (will) you choose?
32. If there ..... (are) more mangrove trees along the coast, there would be fewer floods.
33. If I had more money, I ..... (can) buy that new phone in the shop window.
34. What ..... (will) you do if you got a job in a different city?
35. Tarek would pass the test if he ..... (studies) harder.
36. If we ..... (have) more time, we would visit our cousins in the village.

The Present Perfect Tense — زمن المضارع التام

فاعل + have/ has + P.P.

• نستخدم زمن المضارع التام عندما نتحدث عن خبرات و تجارب في الماضي بدون تحديد الزمن.

☞ Ayman Ragab has always been interested in space science.
☞ I haven't travelled to Paris before.
☞ Has he *ever* used a telescope? - Yes, he has. or No, he hasn't.
☞ Have you tried an unusual sport *recently*? - Yes, I have. or No, I haven't.

The Present Perfect continuous — زمن المضارع التام المستمر

فاعل + have/ has + been + v-ing

• نستخدم زمن المضارع التام المستمر عندما نتحدث عن شئ بدا في الماضي و مستمر حتى الآن لم ينته بعد.
• يأتي مع بعض الكلمات مثل ... since / for / all day / all morning / this week

☞ He has been reading a book for three hours.
☞ I haven't been watching TV this week.
☞ Has it been raining *all day*? - Yes, it has. Or No, it hasn't.
☞ What have you been doing at school *this week*?

since يأتي بعدها بداية الحدث مثل since 2020 / last year / Saturday / 8 am. / I left school
for يأتي بعدها المدة كاملة مثل ... for 2 years / the last year / 2 days / 3 hours / 4 weeks

The Past Perfect Tense — زمن الماضي التام

فاعل + had + P.P.

• نستخدم زمن الماضي التام عندما نتحدث عن شئ حدث قبل الأخر في زمن الماضي. (أي أن هناك حدثان : الأول يكون ماضي تام و الثاني ماضي بسيط). يستخدم مع كلمات مثل ..... / until / when / before / after

☞ He hadn't published his ideas *until just before* he died.

- يستخدم مع هذه الروابط :

ماضي تام + because / as +ماضي بسيط	☞ Jana knew who my friend was because she had met her before.
By + مدة زمنية , ماضي تام	☞ By 7 pm., I had already done my project.
As soon as / After + ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام	☞ After I had eaten my breakfast, I went to school.
By the time / When/ Before + ماضي تام , ماضي بسيط	☞ Before our teacher came to our school, she had taught in another school.
ماضي تام + until + ماضي بسيط منفي	☞ I didn't go to the sports club until I had finished my homework.

لاحظ: ١. قد تأتي after/ before / as soon as / when / by the time في الوسط بين الجملتين.
و يأتي بعد after / as soon as ماضي تام و لكن before / by the time بعدها ماضي بسيط.
٢. من الممكن أن يأتي بعد after/ before الفعل مضافًا له ing مباشرة بدون فاعل.

I went to school after having my breakfast.
Before going to school I had had my breakfast.

37. I didn't go to the theatre until I ..... (finish) my work.
38. Lina knew the best room in the hotel because she ..... (be) there before.
39. We ..... (take) a taxi to the beach after the train had left.
40. Before Magid ..... (return) home he had met his friends.
41. Fatma ..... (never heard) Italian before she went to Rome.
42. After Karim ..... (do) his homework, he watched TV.
43. Before his death, the author ..... (publish) his latest collection of short stories.
44. What have you been ..... (dream) of since you were young?
45. "I haven't ..... (be) to this restaurant before. Is it good?" "Yes, it is."
46. Heba ..... (do) her housework for two hours. She has not finished yet.

Reported Speech الكلام غير المباشر

الكلام المباشر Direct speech هو كلام يأتي على لسان شخص مباشرة و يكون مكتوبا بين علامتي التنصيص " "

"The park is the biggest in Egypt." said the governor.

الكلام غير المباشر Reported speech هو كلام ينقله شخص ما عن شخص آخر و لا يكون بين علامتي التنصيص

The governor said (that) the park was the biggest in Egypt.

◄ للتحويل من كلام مباشر الى كلام غير مباشر يلزم الأتى:-

١- نحول فعل القول كالأتي:-

say / says	⟶ say/says	say to	⟶ tell
said	⟶ said	said to	⟶ told

يمكن أن يكون فعل القول said / told / explained / reported.

٢ـ نحذف الأقواس و نضع بدلا منها كلمة that

٣ـ نغير الضمائر حسب المتحدث والمخاطب فى أول الجملة المراد تحويلها حسب المتكلم.

٤ـ نغير الأزمنه الى الأبعد مثل :ـ المضارع البسيط يتحول إلى ماضى بسيط و الماضى البسيط إلى ماضى تام

٥ـ يمكن تغيير الروابط الزمنية كالآتي:

الكلمة	تحويلها	الكلمة	تحويلها
tomorrow	the next/ following day	yesterday	the day before
next (week)	the (week) after	last (week)	the (week) before
here	there	now	then
today	that day	this	that
tonight	that night	ago	Before
these	those		

لاحظ الآتي: ١. العبارات عن الأشياء التي لاتتغير أو الحقائق تظل في زمن المضارع البسيط.

☞ *"The earth goes round the sun." the teacher said to the students.*
The teacher told the students that the earth goes round the sun.

٢. لا يتم تغيير الزمن اذا كان فعل القول tell / say أو said just now

☞ Dalia says "I will visit Alex next week,"
Dalia says that she will visit Alex the week after.

٣. الفعل told يأتي بعده اسم أو ضمير مفعول مثل me / us / him / و ليس ضمير فاعل مثل ~~I / he~~

☞ Mona told me that she had made a cake. ~~(Mona told I)~~

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

47. Last week, we ..... (decide) to spend the weekend in Sharm El-Sheikh.
48. My car ..... (break) down last night.
49. The owner told us that the park ..... (have taken) over three years to build.
50. A witness said that the building ..... (is) on fire.
51. The police said that lots of mobile phones ..... (are stolen) that year.
52. Dalia said that it ..... (will) be hot on Monday.
53. Mohamed ..... (said) me that he had passed his exams.
54. "I will call you later" ..... (told) Maher.
55. Jana told ..... (I) that she liked computer games.
56. Youssef said that ..... (him) was watching a film on TV.
57. The newsreader said that a new club was opening ..... (this) weekend.
58. The radio presenter said that there ..... (are) lots of cars waiting on the road.
59. The journalist said that two people ..... (have) got lost in the desert.
60. My father ..... (said to) us that he had bought a new mobile.

61. I said to Manal, "I ..... (had) just finished my work."
62. She said that they ..... (don't) go to the museum on Tuesday.
63. Tarek said that the train ..... (is) about to leave.
64. Sami told me that he ..... (has to) go to the bank 2 hours before.
65. Samir told me that he ..... (travel) to London next Friday.
66. Mona says that she ..... (visit) Alex the week after.
67. I said to Manal, "I ..... (had) just finished my work."

(Will) for predictions

مصدر الفعل + will (won't) + فاعل

الاستخدام: تستخدم مع الآتي ...
تنبؤ بدون دليل / حقائق مستقبلية (عن العمر مثلا) / العرض و الطلب / اتخاذ قرار سريع ... .
و أيضًا مع هذه الكلمات:.... I think / I'm sure/ I hope / I believe / I expect / probably
الكلمات الدالة على المستقبل: in the future / soon / tomorrow / next ...

في هذا الدرس نتحدث عن تنبؤات في المستقبل.

- By 2100, 95 percent of people will live in tall buildings.
- E-sports are popular, but they won't be more popular than football.
-

Will/won't be able to

مصدر الفعل + will (won't) + فاعل

الاستخدام: تستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة أو عدم القدرة في المستقبل معناها (سوف يكون قادر على).

- The farms will be able to make their own electricity.
- We won't be able to grow the food we need on the farmland we have.

68. Osama didn't do very well in his exams, so he ..... (not be able to) go to university.
69. In the future, I think we ..... (able to) produce electricity in lots of different ways.
70. Nawal hopes that she will ..... (working) as an engineer when she's older.
71. I think it ..... (is) hot tomorrow.
72. Dalia speaks Japanese, so she ..... (able /apply) for the job in Tokyo.
73. Adam has hurt his leg, so he ..... (play) football on Saturday.

More Exercises

74. I had cleaned my room ..... (after) I started studying.
75. People ..... (have lived) in that village hundreds of years ago.
76. Sherif did well in the exam after ..... (revise) his lessons well.
77. Dalia told us that she ..... (study) then.
78. Hadi ..... (says) me that he would travel to London on Friday.
79. Mona ..... (has washed) the dishes for a long time now; she hasn't finished yet.
80. English ..... (teach) at our school.
81. Who ..... (did) this nice photograph taken by?
82. Our house ..... (has been built) in 2005.
83. Ali used to be lazy, but now he ..... (don't) .
84. If I ..... (be) in trouble, would you help me?
85. If he read that book, he ..... (get) a lot of information.
86. If less energy ..... (uses), we will keep our planet safer.
87. When he ..... (be) a child, he used to like eating sweets.
88. If less energy ..... (was using), we wouldn't have this high pollution.
89. Would she ..... (enjoys) her time if she were with us?
90. If Hatim ..... (not be) busy, he would go out with his friends.
91. Omar reached home at three o'clock. After that, he ..... (have) his lunch.
92. Before my father left, he ..... (have) his breakfast.
93. Sameh ..... (explain) that his sister didn't like eating fish.
94. He gave me ..... (use) advice which helped me a lot.
95. A great project ..... (achieve) in Egypt last year.
96. I suggest ..... (plant) more trees along the road to our town.
97. My father ..... (used to) get up late; he was always active.
98. My grandfather has never ..... (drove) a car.

مع تمنيات كتاب فايف ستارز بالتوفيق لجميع الطلاب

الناشر
مؤسسة فايف ستارز للطباعة و النشر
للدعم الفني / ٠١٠١١٩٩٥٦٣١
لطلب الكميات من كتب فايف ستارز
٠١٠١٠٩٣٥٠٣١ / ٠١٠٠٢٠٥٦٧١٩ / ٠١١٤٢٥٠٨٠٩٥

Five Stars

Second Term

3

In English

Prefixes
Suffixes
Synonyms

Antonyms
Definitions
Paragraphs

Exam night Revision 2025

For Preparatory Year 3

مراجعة ليلة الامتحان

ملخص المفردات و البرجرافات

الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2025

4

الاختيار من متعدد : يعتمد هذا السؤال على المفردات التي تم حفظها في الوحدات.
و هو عبارة عن ٦ أسئلة اختيار من متعدد يكن منها سؤال على التعريفات Definitions و سؤال على تخمين المعنى من السياق Guessing meaning from the text و سؤال على المترادفات Synonyms و سؤال على المتضادات Antonyms و سؤال على اللاحقات Suffixes و سؤال على البادئات Prefixes

Prefixes

البادئات هي حرف أو اكثر من حرف أو ربما كلمة أو اشبه بكلمة توضع قبل (الاسم / الصفة / الفعل / الظرف) و تعطي معنى مضاد للكلمة أو قد تشكل كلمة جديدة أو تكون صفة من فعل أو اسم من صفة.

Prefix (a-)	تحول الفعل إلى صفة	alive / asleep / awake
Prefix (ab-)	تنفي الصفة	abnormal
Prefix (astro-)	معناها (متعلق بالفضاء/ الفلك)	astronaut / astronomer
Prefix (dis-)	تنفي الصفة	disappear / disadvantage / disability / disagree
Prefix (dis-)	تحول الفعل لفعل اخر	display / discover
Prefix (en-)	تكون الفعل	endangered
Prefix (im-)	تنفي الصفة	impossible / impolite
Prefix (im-)	يتكون منها فعل	improve
Prefix (in-)	تنفي الصفة	inactive / inexpensive/ incorrect
Prefix (inter-)	معناها between	international / interaction
Prefix (ir-)	تنفي الصفة	irregular
Prefix (mis-)	معناها wrongly / تنفي الفعل	misunderstand / mistreat
Prefix (mono-)	تعني أحادي	monorail
Prefix (non-)	تنفي الصفة	nonrenewable
Prefix (re-)	تعني again	rewrite / recycle / reuse / recharge/ replay / redo
Prefix (un-)	تنفي الصفة	unhealthy / unwell / unusual/ unfamiliar unnatural / unable / uncertain / unsafe unlucky/ uncommon / unkind / unknown unpopular/ unnecessary / unsuccessful / unfortunately

Suffixes

اللاحقة هي حرف او اكثر من حرف او ربما كلمة او اشبه بكلمة توضع بعد الكلمات حيث قد تشكل اسم او صفة او فعل او حتى ظرف وحسب الجداول التالية ... و هذه اهم اللاحقات ...

Suffix (- able)	تحول الفعل أو الاسم إلى صفة	suitable / renewable / sustainable / reusable / rechargeable / comfortable
Suffix (- age)	تحول الفعل إلى اسم	package / carriage

Suffix (- al)	تحول الفعل أو الاسم إلى صفة	coastal / natural / national / global environmental / electrical / traditional conditional / professional / educational cultural
Suffix (-ant)	تحول الفعل إلى اسم	assistant
Suffix (- ance)	تحول الفعل إلى اسم	appearance
Suffix (- ant)	تحول الفعل إلى اسم	accountant/ assistant
Suffix (- ation)	تحول الفعل إلى اسم	information / presentation
Suffix (- ed)	تحول الاسم أو الفعل إلى صفة	connected / surprised / frightened / confused / endangered / pleased / excited annoyed / closed / opened / injured / damaged / flooded / existed
Suffix (- ence)	تحول الفعل إلى اسم	difference
Suffix (- er)	تحول الفعل أو الاسم إلى اسم اخر	owner / farmer / builder / researcher printer / weaver / speaker/ farmer worker / player / researcher / receiver lecturer / presenter/ broadcaster/ climber designer/ photographer/ newsreader
Suffix (- ern)	تحول الاسم إلى صفة	eastern / western
Suffix (- ese)	تحول الاسم إلى صفة	Chinese / Japanese
Suffix (- ful)	تحول الفعل أو الاسم إلى صفة	colourful / beautiful / careful / useful / successful / wonderful
Suffix (- ic)	تحول الاسم إلى صفة	pharaonic / iconic / Arabic/heroic /robotic
Suffix (- ing)	تكون فعل أو اسم أو صفة	exciting / interesting / building / warning meeting / amazing / listening / spelling melting / farming /weaving / shopping growing / heating / conditioning / beginning / engineering / teaching
Suffix (- ion)	تحول الفعل إلى اسم	location / depression / creation / direction pollution / action / discussion / expression position / protection / section / collection abbreviation / communication / population / prediction
Suffix (- ist)	تحول الفعل أو الاسم إلى اسم	tourist / journalist
Suffix (- ition)	تحول الفعل إلى اسم	competition
Suffix (- ity)	تحول الصفة إلى اسم	reality / electricity
Suffix (- ive)	تحول الاسم إلى صفة	positive / negative / attractive / active
Suffix (- less)	تحول الاسم أو الفعل إلى صفة	wireless / useless / driverless / cashless
Suffix (- ly)	تحول الفعل أو الاسم إلى صفة	lovely / friendly

Suffix (- ly)	يحول الصفة إلى حال	probably / really / deliberately / naturally totally / personally / badly / importantly / likely / completely / strongly /definitely successfully / quickly/ closely / carefully / nearly / clearly / recently / politely / unfortunately / apparently
Suffix (- ment)	تحول الفعل إلى اسم	equipment / government
Suffix (- or)	تحول الفعل إلى اسم	visitor / translator / actor / editor / inventor / governor / operator
Suffix (- ous)	تحول الاسم إلى صفة	dangerous / continuous / famous
Suffix (- sion)	تحول الفعل إلى اسم	conclusion / permission
Suffix (- tion)	تحول الفعل إلى اسم	Introduction / description
Suffix (- ure)	تحول الصفة إلى اسم	temperature / literature
Suffix (- y)	تحول الاسم إلى صفة	windy / lucky / healthy / noisy
Suffix (- y)	تحول الفعل إلى اسم	discovery / delivery

WORDS, SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS — كلمات ومرادفها ومضادها

Word		Synonym	Antonym	
ability	قدرة	capability	inability	عدم قدرة
absorb	يمتص	take in	leak / emit	سرب/ رشح
active	نشيط	energetic	lazy / inactive	كسول
advantage	ميزة	pros / merit	disadvantage	عيب
afraid	خائف	frightened	confident / brave	واثق/ شجاع
agree	يوافق	accept	disagree/ refuse/ reject	يرفض
allow	يسمح	let / permit	prevent	يمنع
breathe in	يشهق	inhale	breathe out / exhale	يزفر
broken	مكسور	smashed	unbroken	غير مكسور/ سليم
build	يبني	make/create	destroy	يدمر
busy	مشغول	occupied/ working	free	فاضي / حر
buy	يشتري	purchase	Sell	يبيع
cause	سبب	reason	effect / result	نتيجة
check	يفحص	test / examine	ignore	يتجاهل
clear	واضح	obvious	unclear	غير واضح
coastal	ساحلي	seaside	inland	داخلي/ داخل البلد
collect	يجمع	gather	throw	يرمي
confused	مرتبك	puzzled	confident/ clear headed	واثق/ صافي الذهن
connected	متصل	linked	Disconnected	غير متصل
create	يبتكر	devise / make	destroy	يدمر
cross	غاضب	angry / annoyed	calm	هادئ

danger	خطر	hazard/ insecurity	safety	امان
dead	ميت	passed away / lifeless	alive	حي
definitely	بالتأكيد	certainly	probably	من المحتمل
different	مختلف	unusual / various	similar/the same / alike	مشابه
enormous	ضخم	huge/massive	tiny / small / little	صغير الحجم
familiar	مألوف	usual / ordinary	unfamiliar	غير مألوف
famous	مشهور	known	infamous/ unknown	غير معروف
fellow	رفيق	mate / friend	enemy	عدو
give up	يقلع عن	stop	continue	يستمر
heavy	ثقيل	weighty	light	خفيف الوزن
huge	ضخم	giant/ enormous	tiny	ضئيل الحجم
hurt	يجرح	damage	cure	يعالج
improve	يحسن	develop	damage	يدمر
increase	يزيد	rise / grow / boost	decrease / reduce	يقل
land	يهبط	come down	take off	تقلع
life	حياة	existence	death	موت
local	محلي	native/regional	foreigner/ stranger	أجنبي/ غريب
loss	خسارة	lack	benefit / gain	كسب/ ربح
lucky	محظوظ	fortunate / happy	unlucky	غير محظوظ
nobody	لا أحد	no one / none	everyone	الجميع
noisy	مزعج	loud	quiet / calm / peaceful	هادئ
normal	معتاد	usual / typical	unusual/ abnormal	غير معتاد
online	متصل بالانترنت	connect	offline	غير متصل بالانترنت
over	فوق	above / on top of	below	أسفل
pass	يجتاز	succeed	fail	يفشل
past	ماضي	previous / earlier	future	مستقبل
pleased	مسرور	happy / glad	sad / unhappy	حزين
polar	قطبي	freezing/ icy	hot/ tropical	حار/ استوائي
possible	ممكن	probable	impossible	مستحيل
prepare	يجهز	arrange	disarrange	يفسد/ يبعثر
professional	محترف	expert	amateur	هاو
protect	يحمي	Keep safe / defend	harm / attack / endanger	يضر/ يهجم
public	عام	general	private	خاص
reduce	يقلل	decrease / lessen	increase	يزيد
repair	يصلح	fix / mend	damage / destroy	يتلف/ يدمر
rise	يرتفع	grow / increase	decrease	يقلل
save	يوفر	economize / store	waste / misuse	يسرف/ يبذر
send	يرسل	deliver	receive	يستلم
set up	يؤسس	start / organise	finish / stop	ينهي / يوقف

Word		Synonym	Antonym	
show	يعرض	display / exhibit	hide / over	يخبأ/ يغطي
solution	حل	answer	problem	مشكلة
suitable	مناسب	proper/ convenient	unsuitable	غير مناسب
sure	متأكد	certain	unsure/uncertain	غير متأكد
sustainable	مستدام	renewable	unsustainable	غير مستدام
terrible	فظيع/ سئ جدا	horrible/ very bad	nice/amazing/ beautiful	جميل
thick	سميك	heavy / fat	slim / thin	نحيف
top	قمة	peak	bottom	قاع
trust	ثقة	confidence	distrust / doubt	عدم ثقة
warm	دافئ	quite hot	cool	بارد قليلا/ رائع
well-known	معروف	famous	unknown	غير معروف
wet	رطب/ ممطر	rainy	dry	جاف
whole	كامل	entire	incomplete	غير كامل
worried	قلق	anxious	unworried	غير قلق

WORDS AND DEFINITIONS — كلمات وتعريفها

Unit 7		
active	نشيط	someone who is active can move and do things easily
caracal	كاراكال / وشق	a wild cat with long legs and big ears lives in Africa and Asia
coastal	ساحلي	describing or belonging to land that is next to the sea
confused	مرتبك	unable to understand something clearly
deforestation	إزالة الغابات	cutting down of trees or the destruction of forests by people
fill	يملأ	make something full, so there is no space for any more
frog	ضفدع	a small, green animal with long back legs lives in or near water
fur	فراء	the thick hair that covers the body of an animal
grassland	أرض عشبية	a large natural area of land which is mostly grass
habitat	موطن	the natural home of an animal or plant
label	ملصق	a word or a phrase to explain things in a picture, diagram, etc.
mongoose	النمس	a small animal with a long body and tail, lives in Africa and Asia
oasis	واحة	an area in the desert where you can find water
orangutan	إنسان الغاب	a large animal with long red hair and long arms, which lives in the trees of Indonesia
polar	قطبي	describing things to do with the North or South Poles
polar bear	دب قطبي	a large, white bear which lives on the ice of the Arctic
rainforest	غابة مطيرة	these habitats have a lot of trees. They are usually very hot and have a lot of rain.
shape	شكل	the form made by the outside of something like a square, circle
surrounded by	محاط بـ	everywhere around you

wetland	أرض رطبة	an area of land that is often flooded by water
wonder	عجيبة	something that makes you feel it is beautiful or amazing

Unit 8

absorb (v)	يمتص	take in liquid or gases through a surface
avoid (v)	يتجنب	deliberately stay away from someone or something
carbon dioxide (n)	ثاني أكسيد الكربون	a gas which we breathe out and which is produced by burning fossil fuels
climate change (n)	تغير المناخ	how the Earth's weather changes
fossil fuel (n)	وقود حفري	natural material such as petrol and oil we burn for energy
greenhouse gas (n)	غاز الاحتباس الحراري	a gas in the air such as carbon dioxide cause global warming
landfill site (n)	مكب النفايات	a place where rubbish is taken to be buried under the ground
methane (n)	غاز الميثان	a natural gas often produced by animals and dead plants
renewable energy (n)	طاقة متجددة	natural energy that does not disappear or burn when you use it
seagrass (n)	عشب البحر	a plant which lives in the sea, usually near the coast
slow down (v)	يبطئ	reduces how fast something goes
solar energy (n)	طاقة شمسية	energy from the sun
fabric (n)	قماش	cloth or material which can be used to make clothes, bags ..
farming (n)	زراعة	growing crops and looking after animals for food
ink (n)	حبر	a liquid used in pens or printers for writing, drawing, etc.
keep (v)	يحفظ	continue doing or do again and again
loom (n)	نول (للغزل)	a machine used for weaving
printer cartridge (n)	خرطوشة الطابعة	a piece of plastic which contains and supplies ink for a printer
thread (n)	خيط	a long piece of cotton, silk, etc. that people can use to sew or make clothes
weaver (n)	نساجون	a person who makes cloth by weaving
weaving (n)	نسيج	making cloth by crossing threads using a special machine

Unit 9

air conditioning	تكييف هواء	a machine that makes the air in a room stay cool or warm
bamboo cup	فنجان الخيزران	a cup made from a tall, strong grass
battery	بطارية	something that gives power to a machine, toy, car, etc.
create	يبتكر	make or produce
desertification	التصحر	changing an area into desert
destroy	يدمر	damage something so badly that you cannot repair it
energy-saving light bulb	لمبة موفرة للطاقة	a glass object that uses less electricity than usual to give light
enormous	ضخم	very big

initiative	مبادرة	something to improve a difficult situation
interrupt	يقاطع	if you interrupt someone. you speak to stop someone else from speaking
landscape	منظر طبيعي	a view showing an area of land
mangrove tree	شجرة المنجروف	a small tree with roots above the ground, which grows in or near the coast or rivers
rechargeable batteries	بطاريات قابلة لاعادة الشحن	something that gives power to a machine, toy, car etc. and which you can continue to add energy to them to work
power	قوة	special ability to do something
produce	ينتج	make or create
promise	يوعد	if you promise to do something, you will definitely do it
region	منطقة	an area of a country
reusable	قابلة لإعادة الاستخدام	able to be used again
rising sea levels	ارتفاع منسوب مياه البحر	when the sea becomes higher because climate change melts the ice at the Poles
remote control	تحكم عن بعد	a machine that you can control from far away
seedling	شتلة/ بذرة	a small plant which has started to grow from a seed
solar farm	مزرعة طاقة شمسية	an area with many solar panels that provide electricity
source	مصدر	a person, thing or place that gives Information
sustainable	مستدام	causing little or no damage to the environment

Unit 10

astronaut	رائد فضاء	a person who travels to/ into space
braces	تقويم أسنان	something that people can wear to make their teeth straight
continent	قارة	a large area of land with many countries such as Africa or Asia
fellow	رفيق	another word for man
grain	حبوب	a seed or seeds from a plant that you can eat
gravity	جاذبية	a force causes things to fall to the ground when they are dropped
GPS	نظام تحديد المواقع العالمي	(Global Positioning System) a system for how to find something or to get to a place using satellites
helmet	خوذة	a special hard hat used to protect the head
in vain	بلا جدوى	if you do something in vain, you do it unsuccessfully
lens	عدسة	a piece of glass used in cameras or on glasses, that can make things look bigger or smaller
orbit	يدور/ مدار	move around a star or planet
researcher	باحث	a person whose Job is to research information / someone who studies a subject in detail to discover new facts or test new ideas.
recycle	يعيد تدوير	use something again, such as an old bottle or plastic
satellite	قمر صناعي	a machine goes around the Earth to send or collect information
satellite receiver	جهاز استقبال القمر الصناعي	a machine which can receive or read information that is sent by a satellite

sensor	جهاز استشعار	something that can measure small amounts of light, heat, sound ...
signal	اشارة	information or an instruction that is sent by sound, light, etc.
solar system	نظام شمسي	all the planets and their moons which go around the sun
Space Station	محطة فضاء	a large satellite going around the Earth where astronauts can live and work to study space
telescope	تليسكوب	equipment that makes things that are far away look nearer
toiler	عامل مكافح	someone who is working hard
wireless	لاسلكي	able to use the internet without wires

Unit 11		
recycling	اعادة تدوير	reusing the waste in a useful way
water park	حديقة مائية	an amusement park includes water slides, fountains and pools.
governor	محافظ	the person who rules a city or area
broadcasting	بث	the business of making television or radio programmes
female	انثى	a girl or woman
graduate	يتخرج	succeed in passing your exams at university
interview	مقابلة	if I interview someone I ask them questions about themselves
linguist	عالم لغوي	someone who studies foreign languages or can speak them very well, or someone who teaches or studies linguistics
presenter	مقدم	someone who introduces a television or radio show
radio presenter	مقدم اذاعة	a person whose Job is to introduce programmes on the radio
retire	يتقاعد	stop working, usually because a person is old
retired	متقاعد	having stopped working, often because you are old
voice	صوت	the sounds that you make when you speak or sing
according to	تبعا لـ	as said by someone or as shown by something
apparently	بوضوح	according to what you have heard is true
festival	مهرجان	a day or time for people to celebrate something
report	تقرير	give news or information, usually about the news
meeting	مقابلة	a situation when groups of people meet to discuss something
camera operator	مصور تليفزيوني	a person whose job is to film things for television, film., etc.
editor	رئيس تحرير	a person whose job is to choose what should be in a newspaper, magazine, etc. and who checks the information and language
journalist	صحفى	a person whose job is to write news and articles for newspapers, magazines, websites, etc.
media	وسائل الإعلام	newspapers, magazines, radio, television, the internet, and other forms of communication that give news
newsreader	مقدم أخبار	a person whose job is to read the news on TV or radio
photographer	مصور	a person whose job is to take photographs
pipe	ماسورة	a long, thin piece of metal or plastic, used to carry water, gas. etc. often under the ground or through buildings

stuck	عالق	not able to be moved
warning	تحذير	something tells you about something dangerous might happen
web designer	مصمم مواقع	a person who designs websites or pages on websites
witness	شاهد	a person who has seen an accident, crime, etc. and can tell the police about it
burst	ينفجر	break open suddenly. or make something do this
business	محلات تجارية	a place that makes or sells things or services

Unit 12

assistant	مساعد	somebody who helps a person do their job
3D printer	طابعة ثلاثية الأبعاد	a machine that can make copies of whole objects
cashless	غير نقدى	done without using money you can hold
controls	مفاتيح التحكم	things used to operate a vehicle or machine
cycle lane	ممشى دراجات	a special area, near a road, for people to cycle on
definitely	بالتأكيد	certainly, without doubt
device	جهاز	a machine or equipment for a particular job
distance	مسافة	how much space is between two places or things
district	منطقة	an area of a town, city or the countryside
e-sports player	لاعب رياضات الكترونية	a player of online video games
feed	يطعم	to give food to a person or an animal
internship	فترة تدريب	when you work, without pay, to learn about a job
law	قانون	the rules that people in a country or place must follow
likely	من المحتمل	probably going to happen or probably true
marathon	سباق الجري	a running race of around 42 kilometres
monorail	قطار أحادي الخط	a railway uses a single rail, high above the ground
normal	عادي	usual, not different
online learning	التعلم عبر الإنترنت	education or teaching you can have on the internet
probably	من المحتمل	almost certain
professional qualification	مؤهل مهنى	something shows you have special training to do a job
robotics engineer	مهندس روبوتات	a person whose job is to design or work with robots
set up	ينشئ	start a business
skill	مهارة	the ability to do something well
solution	حل	a way to deal with or answer a puzzle or question
temperature	درجة الحرارة	how hot or cold something is
train	يتدرب	to prepare for a sports event by exercising
twice	ضعف	two times
virtual reality	الواقع الافتراضى	when a computer makes you think that you are in a real place using pictures and sound

1. " An Egyptian species of bird or animal "

Unit 7

There are many species of bird or animals in Egypt. They live in different habitats. One of them is the caracal. It is a beautiful gold-coloured wild cat with large ears. Caracals are not very big. They grow to about 90 centimetres long. Caracals' large ears help them to hear very well. They also have a lot of fur on their feet. They can also jump very high and are able to climb trees. They live in deserts, but also in grasslands and forests. They catch and eat many animals, including mongooses, birds and rabbits. They are usually active during the night. They can live for up to 12 years in the wild.

2. " One of Egypt's natural wonders "

There are many important places in Egypt. The Fayum Depression is an area of desert, southwest of Cairo. Many ancient fossils are often found here. There are fossils of different animals such as crocodiles, turtles and whales. The most amazing fossils are the whale fossils. At Wadi al-Hitan, 'The Valley of the Whales', there are hundreds of fossils of ancient whales. These whales had legs, so they once walked on land. These whales belong to the same family of animals as camels and giraffes. Wadi al-Hitan was called a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2005. However, it is very remote. It is only visited by about 1,000 people a year.

3. An invention

Inventions play an important role in our daily life. They make our life easier. For me, mobile phones are great. The first mobile phone was invented by an American man. People use mobile phones to do a lot of things. We can use mobile phones to call people. We can use them to use the internet. I usually use it to search information on the internet. In my free time, I sometimes play online games or watch a video on YouTube. However, we shouldn't use our mobile phones for a long time because they have some disadvantages, too.

4. " Recycling "

Unit 8

Recycling is a very important solution for many problems such as waste, landfill sites and pollution. We can recycle many things such as plastic water bottles, paper, newspapers, magazines, glass bottles, old mobile phones and old computers. They have a lot of important materials inside them. They can help us to make many new things. When we throw these materials away, they can be very bad for the environment. We can build factories that recycle old things. We can teach students at school how to make use of old things at home. That will be very good for the environment!

5. "Visiting the coast "

There are many beautiful coasts in Egypt along the Mediterranean Sea and The Red Sea. Tourists like visiting the coasts of Egypt. Also, many Egyptian like spending their holidays there to enjoy swimming, relaxing and doing water sports. We can go windsurfing, scuba diving, sailing and fishing there. People enjoy these places a lot.

However, some people pollute these places and don't respect the wildlife there. So, when we visit these places, we shouldn't pollute them. We shouldn't throw plastic bottles in the sea because they are dangerous for fish. We should protect the wildlife there. We should keep these places clean.

6. "An environmental problem" / Climate change

Our planet is getting hotter and our weather is changing. There are more floods, droughts and forest fires because of climate change. Climate change is caused by greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide which is made when we burn fossil fuels. Rubbish in landfill sites makes a greenhouse gas called methane. Deforestation produces greenhouse gases. Trees absorb carbon dioxide from the air. When we cut down trees, the carbon dioxide stays in the air. If we keep burning fossil fuels, climate change will get worse. So, we need to use cleaner renewable energy such as solar energy and wind power. We must start recycling and stop burning rubbish.

7. " The best form of renewable energy that you could use in your community "
(A green initiative in Egypt or a country in Africa) Unit 9

There are many green initiatives across the world which are helping to protect the environment. There are projects to build solar farms to create green energy. I think solar energy is the best form of renewable energy in my community. We should use renewable energy instead of fossil fuels. The solar farm will be very good to be built in my community because it is very sunny. It can save and produce electricity from the sun. We will use this emery in our community. I think the solar farm will help to reduce the problems caused by climate change.

8. " What you would or wouldn't be able to give up to help the environment"
what you would or would not do to live a more sustainable life.

There are many things we can do to help our environment to be cleaner and greener. I can use the air conditioning less often to save energy. I know it is difficult to give it up, especially in the summer, but I think I can do it. Also, I can use my computer or laptop less to save energy. I can use rechargeable batteries for the TV remote control and my computer mouse because they are sustainable. Also, I always take a reusable bag when I go shopping. I don't use plastic bags. I advise people to buy electric cars because they are greener. If we all did things like these, our environment would be greener.

9. One of the planets in the solar system. Unit 10

There are eight planets in our solar system. We live on the Earth. It is the third nearer planet to the sun. The sun gives the Earth light and heat every day. It is circular in shape. It mainly consists of water. About 70% of the Earth is water. It is the only planet which has people living on it. People can't live on any other planet except the Earth. It has just one moon. The Earth orbits itself and orbits the sun every day. We should protect the Earth because it is the place where we live and work. We shouldn't pollute it.

10. The international space station

If you look at the sky at night and you will see hundreds of lights. Most of these are stars. One moving light, however, is the International Space Station. It has travelled around us every day since 1998. It is about 400 kilometres above the earth. It was built as a big laboratory for scientists from many different countries. The scientists spend their time studying space and the earth. The scientists have all the food, clothes and equipment that they need, but they cannot live in space for long without help. For this reason, the scientists are helped by spaceships from earth.

11. " A bad situation you experienced last week"

Unit 11

There was a bad accident on the road to our school last week. A car hit a big tree, and the driver was injured. We were stuck and couldn't move. The police arrived quickly and took the damaged car to the side of the road. Unfortunately, we went to school late! The teacher was angry with us at first, but after we told him what happened and showed him the pictures of the accident on my mobile phone, he understood the situation and made us enter the class. I advise car drivers to be more careful when they drive on the road to be safe.

12." A job that you would or would not like to do in the media."

There are any important jobs in the field of media these days because of the development of modern technology. I've been thinking about studying media. I love writing and I'm interested in the news, so I think a journalist would be a good job for me. I think I wouldn't be good on the TV as a newsreader that's because I hate to be on TV. I think I will be so nervous. I also can take nice pictures with my camera, so I think this will help me to be a journalist. I can work on the newspaper webpage. I think it will be a nice job.

13. " Jobs in the future "

Unit 12

We live in the age of technology and internet. Everything is done now using modern devices like computers, laptops and smartphones. That's why; I think future jobs will be different. I think future jobs will need people who can use these devices well and can communicate with people and companies using the internet and social media. In addition to speaking more than two languages, one of them is English of course. Many people work from homes now using the internet. I think in the future this number will increase because of the amount of money they get from this work.

14. "Future homes "

We live in the age of technology, so in the future our homes will be different from homes these days. I think our homes will be connected to our mobile phones. I think there will be robot which will take care of the house. If there were no people at home, people would call their robots through their mobile phones to prepare their meal or clean the house. There will be gardens on the roof. There will be chargers for the electric cars in front of the house. People will use environmentally friendly materials to build their houses. I think homes will be better in the future.

6

كتابة المقال النقدي أو المراجعة: من الممكن أن يطلب منك كتابة مقال نقدي أو مراجعة لشئ اشتريته مثلا أو مكان معين زرته من قبل. و هي طريقة رائعة لمشاركة تجاربنا الشخصية مع الاخرين. و نتبع قواعد البرجراف في الشكل و علامات الترقيم أيضا .

و هذه بعض النصائح لكتابة المقال:

١. اختر عنوانا جيدا (غالبا يكون العنوان محدداً).

٢. في جملة المقدمة تكلم عن الشئ الذي ستكتب عنه. يمكن أن تكون **سلعة اشتريتها** أو **مكان زرته** او **مبادرة** أو **مشكلة بيئية**.

٣. اذكر **ما تعرفه** عن الشئ الذي تتحدث عنه أولا و **رأيك** فيه و **تقييمك** له و **الاسباب** التي تدعم رأيك.

٤. في الخاتمة ، هل تنصح أو توصي الاخرين بتجربة هذا الشئ أم لا و لماذا؟

☞ **Write a review of 110 words on an interesting place you visited.**

1. A review of an interesting place I visited.

Last week, our school went to the Grand Egyptian museum. It was my first time to go there. It was opened in 2019. It is next to the Pyramids. Also, It is bigger than the Egyptian museum. The ticket is cheap for the students. You can see a collection of ancient monuments there like statues and coins. The museum is very big and the entrance is very nice. There were a lot of tourists at the museum. I enjoyed speaking with them. I give this place five stars and I also recommend that you visit it. Really, you will enjoy yourself there very much.

☞ **Write a review of about 110 words on something you or your family bought online.**

2. A review of something I or my family bought online.

Shopping online is great! It saves time. You don't want to spend lots of time travelling to the shops. You can stay at home and buy the things you want in a few minutes. You need your smartphone, a tablet or a computer to do the shopping online. Last week, I bought a coffee machine from Jumia. It costs 300 pounds. It looks great in the kitchen and it is easy to use. It also makes a really delicious cup of coffee. The delivery was quick, too! I recommend that you buy this coffee machine because it is amazing and helpful, too.

☞ **Write a review of about 110 words on "Climate change".**

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6

كتابة سيرة ذاتية : من الممكن أن يطلب منك كتابة سيرة ذاتية عن شخص أخر. و نتبع قواعد البرجراف في الشكل و علامات الترقيم أيضا .

و هذه بعض النصائح لكتابة السيرة الذاتية:

١. اكتب العنوان وسط السطر الاول.

٢. اذكر اسم الشخص الذي سوف تتحدث عنه و ما هي وظيفته. متى ولد؟ أين ولد؟ أين تعلم؟ ما هي مؤهلاته؟ ما هي انجازاته؟ لماذا يحبه الناس؟ ما رأيك فيه؟

٣. من الممكن أن تذكر في الخاتمة هل تريد أن تكون مثله أو أن تنصح الاخرين أن يكونوا مثله.

☞ **Write a biography of 110 words on a person you like.**

Unit 11

1. A biography of person you like who was or is still working in the media.

Farouk Shousha is a well-known radio presenter and a famous poet. He was born in Damietta in 1936. He went to a nearby elementary school. He went to the local library at a very early age, and was able to read many books in the Arabic language. Later on, Shousha went to Cairo University and graduated from the Faculty of Dar al-Ulum in 1956. He worked as a radio presenter in 1958 and later on as a TV presenter, too. He always liked poetry and Arabic literature. He presented many programmes like 'Our Beautiful Language' on the radio, and "Cultural Evening". He won the Nile Prize for Literature in 2016.

☞ **Write a biography of 110 words on Someone in your family with an interesting job.**

2. Someone in my family with an interesting job

We all know that jobs are very important for everyone. There are many different jobs such as the job of a doctor, engineer, teacher, nurse …… etc. There are many interesting jobs. My father has an interesting job. He is a teacher of English. He works in a school. He likes his job very much. He treats all the students and teachers kindly. They love him, too. He works very hard. He starts work early in the morning. My father has been working as a teacher for more than 20 years. He has worked in many schools. I hope to be a teacher like him.

☞ **Write a biography of 110 words on your role-model.**

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كتابة قصة قصيرة : من الممكن أن يطلب منك كتابة قصة قصيرة. و نتبع قواعد البرجراف في الشكل و علامات الترقيم أيضا .

و هذه بعض النصائح لكتابة القصة القصيرة:

١. اكتب العنوانا وسط السطر الاول.

٢. القصة الجيدة لها بداية و وسط و نهاية.

٣. في البداية ، نتحدث عن المعلومات الهامة مثل المكان و الوقت .

٤. في الوسط ، نتحدث عن مشكلة أو نقطة تحول و شعورنا في هذا الوقت. ثم كيف تم حل هذه المشكلة .

٥. في النهاية، نكتب الدرس الذي تعلمناه من هذه القصة.

☞ **Write a paragraph of 110 words on a story you liked.**

Black beauty

"Black Beauty" is a story about a black horse in nineteenth-century England. The horse tells the story of his life which began at a farm. Black Beauty's mother teaches him to be a good horse. Farmer Grey is very kind and Black Beauty is happy. When Black Beauty is four, Farmer Grey sells him to Squire Gordon. Black Beauty makes friends with other horses and the Squire looks after them very well. Unfortunately, the Squire moves abroad and Black Beauty is sold to different people. Some people are very unkind. One of his homes is very bad. Black Beauty has many adventures before he finally finds a good home again.

The Iron Woman

One day, a girl called Lucy was surprised to see the Iron Woman. She was enormous, with big red eyes. Lucy was frightened. The iron woman wanted Lucy to help her. The Iron Woman asked her where the factory was. Pollution from the factory was killing all the fish in the river, so she wanted to destroy it. The Iron Woman had special powers so that she was able to make all the factory workers become fish. The workers all had to live in the river and started to understand how difficult life was for the fish. Lucy had a plan. Soon, the Iron Woman let them become people again. They promised that the factory would not produce any more pollution.

☞ **Write a short story of 110 words on a story you liked.**

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الناشر
مؤسسة فايف ستارز للطباعة و النشر

للدعم الفني / مستر محمد شعبان
٠١٠١١٩٩٥٦٣١

لطلب الكميات من كتب فايف ستارز
٠١٠١٠٩٣٥٠٣١ / ٠١٠٠٢٠٥٦٧١٩ / ٠١١٤٢٥٠٨٠٩٥

مع تمنيات فريق إعداد كتاب فايف ستارز بالتوفيق لجميع الطلاب

Five Stars 3 In English

Exam Night 2025

For Preparatory Year 3

إجابة مراجعة ليلة الامتحان من فايف ستارز

للصف الثالث الإعدادي

الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2025

Page 3

1. When did you buy this dress?
2. How old is your grandfather?
3. How often does Mohamed go to the club?
4. When are you going to visit Wadi al-Weshwashy? / What are going to do next summer?
5. How much does this receiver cost?

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1. Was Malak born in Tanta?
2. Did you buy that bracelet yesterday?
3. Does your sister work as a newsreader?

Page 4-5

Exercises

1. ❶ I'm from Italy . ❷ Who did you come here with? ❸ What would you like to visit here in Egypt? ❹ I will stay for two weeks. ❺ Thanks.	*4.* 1. Yes, I have. 2. Where's it? 3. Yes, I do. 4. 100 pounds. 5. Have you told your parents about it yet?
2. ❶ I'm going to the school library. ❷ Why? / What are you doing there? ❸ What is it about? ❹ Sure. ❺ Thanks.	*5.* ❶ I want to buy a shopping bag. ❷ Reusable ❸ How much is it? ❹ Is it well made? ❺ I'll take it.
3. 1. I'm worried. 2. Why? 3. What's this job? 4. I'd like to read the news. / … 5. Thanks.	*6.* ❶ I want a ticket to Qena, please. ❷ Single or return? ❸ How much is it? ❹ Platform 4. ❺ Thanks.

Page 6-7

② Read and complete the text with words from the following list: (4 m / 1 m each)

1.	❶ cut	❷ fuels	❸ renewable	❹ will
2.	❶ traditional	❷ weaving	❸ loom	❹ threads
3.	❶ planets	❷ looking	❸ Ancient	❹ flooded
4.	❶ accident	❷ hit	❸ couldn't	❹ damaged
5.	❶ photos	❷ storms	❸ can	❹ signal
6.	❶ habitat	❷ fur	❸ swimming	❹ diet
7.	❶ tap	❷ plants	❸ buying	❹ reuse
8.	❶ is located	❷ springs	❸ swimming	❹ amazing
9.	❶ space	❷ satellite	❸ astronauts	❹ travels
10.	❶ change	❷ because	❸ absorbs	❹ rainforests

Page 8

③ Read the following, then answer the questions: (6 m / 1 m each)

A. Choose:

1. ⓑ importance.
2. ⓐ vital

B. Answer the following questions:

3. Forest products are a vital part of our daily lives in more ways than we can imagine.
4. We depend on forests for our survival, from the air we breathe to the wood we use.
5. The entire ecosystem begins to fall apart, with dire consequences for all of us.
6. they provide habitats to more than half of the world's land-based species of animals and livelihoods, water, food and fuel security for humans.

Page 9

3 Read the following, then answer the questions: (6 m / 1 m each)

A. Choose:

1. ⓐ energy
2. ⓒ fossil fuels

B. Answer the following questions:

3. we use electricity to light our homes and watch television. Solar power can also be used to warm up the water in our homes.
4. Energy gives power to many things we need and use .
5. Burning fossil fuel pollutes the air. The air becomes dirty. That can be harmful to people, animals, and plants.
6. Sure, because Egypt is a sunny country. Also there are a lot of areas in Egypt that have winds all the year.

Page 17-18 **Choose:**

1. ⓑ again	21. ⓐ reduce	41. ⓑ start
2. ⓓ keep safe	22. ⓓ advantage	42. ⓒ Fossils
3. ⓑ scientist	23. ⓒ improve/develop	43. ⓑ shiny
4. ⓑ telescope	24. ⓒ - able	44. ⓑ promise
5. ⓒ modern	25. ⓑ - ly	45. ⓐ Laws
6. ⓑ kept	26. ⓑ source	46. ⓐ broadcast
7. ⓓ in-	27. ⓐ give up	47. b. Fellow
8. ⓑ reason	28. ⓒ receive	48. b. arrive at
9. ⓐ endanger	29. ⓓ wrong	49. d. artificial
10. ⓒ freezing	30. ⓑ probable	50. c. destroyed
11. ⓐ -ern	31. ⓐ Grain	51. b. in danger
12. ⓒ top	32. ⓐ braces	52. a. lost
13. ⓓ orangutan	33. ⓐ toiler	53. c. Include
14. ⓐ fur	34. ⓐ angry	54. c. atmosphere
15. ⓐ rewrite	35. ⓑ internship	55. c. speed up
16. ⓐ - ed	36. ⓐ doubt	56. c. dis-
17. ⓑ Fabric	37. ⓑ According to	57. b. virtual reality
18. ⓐ Ink	38. ⓓ ab-	
19. ⓐ dangerous	39. ⓓ Landscape	
20. ⓓ cycle lanes	40. ⓑ keep away from	

Page 19-26 **Complete:**

1. visit	36. had	71. will be
2. is surrounded	37. had finished	72. will be able to apply
3. sold	38. had been	73. won't be able to
4. covers	39. took	74. before
5. are made	40. returned	75. lived
6. are visited	41. had never heard	76. revising
7. was visited	42. had done	77. was studying
8. was made	43. had published	78. told
9. was built	44. dreaming	79. has been washing
10. were carried	45. been	80. is taught
11. will phone	46. has been doing	81. was
12. is	47. decided	82. was built
13. won't come	48. broke	83. isn't
14. will you do	49. had taken	84. were
15. goes	50. was	85. would get
16. don't pass	51. were stolen	86. is used
17. sitting	52. would	87. was
18. burning	53. told	88. was used
19. listening	54. said	89. enjoy
20. to use	55. me	90. weren't / wasn't
21. to study	56. he	91. had
22. to spend	57. that	92. had had
23. to buy	58. were	93. explained
24. However / Nevertheless	59. had	94. useful
25. because	60. told	95. was achieved
26. was/were	61. have	96. planting
27. didn't use to	62. didn't	97. didn't use to
28. gets	63. was	98. driven
29. does	64. had	
30. rain	65. is travelling is going to travel	
31. would	66. will visit / is visiting	
32. were	67. have	
33. could / would	68. won't be able to	
34. would	69. will be able to	
35. studied	70. work	

الناشر

مؤسسة فايف ستارز للطباعة و النشر

للدعم الفني

٠١٠١١٩٩٥٦٣١

لطلب الكميات

٠١٠١٠٩٣٥٠٣١ ,٠١٠٠٢٠٥٦٧١٩ ,٠١١٤٢٥٠٨٠٩٥

مع تمنيات فريق إعداد كتاب فايف ستارز بالتوفيق لجميع الطلاب